

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

Order No. 78-63

NPDES NO. CA0027685

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR:

GATX TERMINALS CORPORATION
SOLVENT BULK STORAGE TERMINAL
RICHMOND, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, (hereinafter called the Board), finds that:

1. GATX Terminals Corporation (hereinafter called the discharger), submitted an application dated March 16, 1978, to the Board for waste discharge requirements and a permit to discharge waste under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for its solvent bulk storage terminal at 1140 Canal Boulevard, Richmond, California.
2. The terminal is a storage and transfer station for organic chemicals, mostly of petroleum origin. Stormwater runoff from roadway and truck, tank car and barge loading and unloading areas flows through a drainage system to a sump from which it is pumped to a 50,000 gallon holding tank. The wastewater from this tank is either hauled to a hazardous waste disposal site or, if in compliance with discharge requirements, is discharged at the shoreline of Santa Fe Channel, a tributary to the Richmond Inner Harbor and San Francisco Bay, all waters of the State. Other liquid wastes such as tank washings are collected and hauled to a hazardous waste disposal site or retained for resale.
3. On October 25, 1973, this Board adopted Order No. 73-57 prescribing waste discharge requirements for GATX Terminals Corporation. On August 20, 1974, the Board adopted Order No. 74-64 amending Order No. 73-57.
4. EPA issued memoranda on July 26, 1976, and February 24, 1977, providing guidance on effluent standards applicable to all petroleum marketing terminals.
5. A Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan) was adopted by the Board on April 8, 1975. This Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for the San Francisco Bay and Santa Fe Channel of Richmond Harbor.
6. The beneficial uses of Santa Fe Channel of Richmond Harbor and contiguous waters are:

- a. Recreation
 - b. Fish migration and habitat
 - c. Habitat and resting for waterfowl and migratory birds
 - d. Industrial water supply
 - e. Esthetic enjoyment
 - f. Navigation
7. The Board is not required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (California Environmental Quality Act) as this is an NPDES permit and is exempt from such provisions per Section 13389 of the Water Code.
 8. The Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
 9. The Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that GATX Terminals Corporation, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. The discharge of wastewater from tank washing and associated pipe flushing operations to waters of the State is prohibited.
2. The discharge of chemicals, solvents or products of petroleum origin to waters of the State is prohibited. Any spills of such materials shall be promptly cleaned up and prevented from mixing with precipitation runoff which discharges into waters of the State.

B. Effluent Limitations

1. Runoff from the property of the discharger shall not contain constituents in excess of the following limits:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>
Oil & Grease not to exceed	(1) mg/l	30
	lb/day	12.5
	kg/day	5.7

- (1) Daily average concentration limit for oil & grease shall be deemed exceeded if the analyses of any two representative grab samples taken at least six (6) hours apart each individually exceed 30 mg/l

2. The pH of the discharge shall not exceed 8.5 nor be less than 6.5.
3. In any representative set of samples, the waste as discharged shall meet the following limit of quality:

Toxicity: The survival of a test organism acceptable to this Regional Board in 96-hour bioassays of the effluent as discharged shall achieve a median of 90% survival for three consecutive samples and a 90 percentile value of not less than 70% survival for ten (10) consecutive samples.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place:
 - a. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. Alteration of turbidity or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil, or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which will cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or water fowl, or which render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
2. The discharge of waste shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State in any place within one foot of the water surface:

a. Dissolved oxygen	5.0 mg/l minimum - annual median not less than 80% saturation. When natural factors cause lesser concentration than specified above, then discharge shall not cause further reduction in the concentration of dissolved oxygen;
b. Dissolved sulfide	0.1 mg/l maximum;
c. pH	Variation from natural ambient pH by more than 0.2 pH units;
d. Un-ionized Ammonia as N	0.025 mg/l annual median 0.4 mg/l maximum;

D. Provisions

1. Equipment shall be provided to prevent any leak or spill from the transfer of chemicals from tank, truck or barge from contacting storm runoff and entering waters of the State.
2. This permit may be modified, or, alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent limitation issued pursuant to the order the United States District Court for the District of Columbia issued on June 8, 1976, in Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. et. al. v. Russel E. Train, 8 ERC 2120 (D.D.C. 1976), if the effluent limitation so issued:
 - (a) is different in conditions or more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
 - (b) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
3. This Board's Order Nos. 74-64 and 73-57 are hereby rescinded.
4. The discharger shall immediately comply with all terms of this Order.
5. The discharger shall comply with the attached Self-Monitoring and Reporting Program as ordered by the Executive Officer.
6. The discharger shall comply with all items of the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements", dated April 1977, except A.5.
7. This Order expires September 1, 1983. The discharger must file a report of waste discharge in accordance with Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 9 of the California Administrative Code not later than 180 days in advance of such expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendments thereto, and shall become effective ten (10) days after date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, has no objection. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.

I, Fred H. Dierker, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region on August 15, 1978.

FRED H. DIERKER
Executive Officer

Attachments:

Self-Monitoring Program
Standard Provisions & Reporting
Requirements - April 1977

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION
APRIL 1977

STANDARD PROVISIONS, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Standard Provisions:

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of wastes shall create a nuisance or pollution as defined in the California Water Code.
2. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
3. The discharger shall permit the Regional Board and the Environmental Protection Agency:
 - (a) Entry upon premises in which an effluent source is located or in which any required records are kept;
 - (b) Access to copy any records required to be kept under terms and conditions of this Order;
 - (c) Inspection of monitoring equipment or records, and
 - (d) Sampling of any discharge.
4. All dischargers authorized by this Order shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this Order. The discharge of any pollutant more frequently than or at a level in excess of that identified and authorized by this Order shall constitute a violation of the terms and conditions of this Order.
5. The discharger's wastewater treatment plant shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Chapter 3, Subchapter 14, Title 23, California Administrative Code.
6. The discharger shall maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible any facility or control system installed by the discharger to achieve compliance with the waste discharge requirements.
7. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal, and in accordance with the provisions of Division 7.5 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a regional water quality control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.

- b) Should the Regional Board not approve the existing safeguards, the discharger shall, within ninety (90) days of having been advised by the Regional Board that the existing safeguards are inadequate, provide to the Regional Board and the Regional Administrator a schedule of compliance for providing safeguards such that in the event of reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this permit. The schedule of compliance shall, upon approval of the Regional Board Executive Officer, become a condition of this Order.
13. Any diversion from or bypass of facilities necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order is prohibited, except (a) where unavoidable to prevent loss of life or severe property damage, or (b) where excessive storm drainage or runoff would damage any facilities necessary for compliance. Wet weather diversions and bypasses may be subject to waste discharge requirements.
- The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact to receiving waters resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitations or prohibition specified in this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying discharge.
- Details of notification procedures, required written reports and accelerated monitoring are contained in the Self-Monitoring Program.
14. Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, all reports prepared in accordance with terms of this Order shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Regional Administrator of EPA. As required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statements on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Act.
15. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the discharger, the discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to this Board.
16. The discharger shall ensure compliance with any existing or future pretreatment standard promulgated by EPA under Sections 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or amendment thereto, for any discharge to the municipal system.
17. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

5. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within ninety (90) days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

- a. Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day.
- b. The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.
- c. The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units. (Reference: Sections 13260, 13267(b) and 13268, California Water Code).

C. Definitions:

1. The daily discharge rate is obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate (lbs/day)} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Daily discharge rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.78}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. Q_i and C_i are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, C_i is the concentration measured in the composite sample and Q_i is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

2. The "30-day, or 7-day, average" discharge is the total discharge by weight during a 30, or 7, consecutive calendar day period, respectively, divided by the number of days in the period that the facility was discharging. Where less than daily sampling is required by this permit, the 30-day, or 7-day, average discharge shall be determined by the summation of all the measured discharges by weight divided by the number of days during the 30, or 7, consecutive calendar day period when the measurements were made.

If fewer than four measurements are made during a 30-day period or fewer than three during a 7-day period, then compliance or non-compliance with the 30, or 7, day average discharge limitation shall not be determined.